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## ANNUAL AUDITED REPORT **FORM X-17A-5** PART III

#### **FACING PAGE**

Information Required of Brokers and Dealers Pursuant to Section 17 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 and Rule 17a-5 Thereunder

REPORT FOR THE PERIOD BEGINNI	ING	01/01/09	AND ENDING	12/31/09
		MM/DD/YY		MM/DD/YY
A.	REGISTRAN	T IDENTIFI	CATION	
NAME OF BROKER-DEALER: Camb	bria Capital LLC			OFFICIAL USE ONLY
ADDRESS OF PRINCIPAL PLACE OF	BUSINESS: (D	o not use P.O. I	Box No.)	FIRM I.D. NO.
488 East Winchester Street, Sui	ite 200	er over 19 to a large		
Salt Lake City		No and Street) UT		84107
(City)		(State)	<u> </u>	(Zip Code)
NAME AND TELEPHONE NUMBER O	OF PERSON TO	CONTACT IN	REGARD TO THIS RE	EPORT (801) 320-9606
				(Area Code - Telephone Number)
<b>B.</b> A	ACCOUNTAN	T IDENTIF	ICATION	
INDEPENDENT PUBLIC ACCOUNTA Spicer Jeffries LLP	NT whose opinion	on is contained i	n this Report*	
	(Name - if in	dividual, state last,	first, middle name)	
5251 S Quebec St Suite 200	Greenwood \	Village	CO	80111
(Address)	(City)		(State)	(Zip Code)
CHECK ONE:				
Certified Public Accounta	ınt			
☐ Public Accountant				
Accountant not resident in	n United States of	r any of its poss	essions.	•
	FOR OFF	ICIAL USE C	NLY	
		···		

\*Claims for exemption from the requirement that the annual report be covered by the opinion of an independent public accountant must be supported by a statement of facts and circumstances relied on as the basis for the exemption. See Section 240.17a-5(e)(2)

Potential persons who are to respond to the collection of information contained in this form are not required to respond unless the form displays a currently valid OMB control number.

SEC 1410 (06-02)

#### OATH OR AFFIRMATION

Ι,	Shane Philbrick	, swear (or affirm) that, to the best of
my l	cnowledge and belief the accompanying financial statem Cambria Capital LLC	
neitl		, are true and correct. I further swear (or affirm) that fficer or director has any proprietary interest in any account
		Show K Phill
		Signature
		Chief Financial Officer
	, .	Title
	Computation for Determination of the Reserve Rec (k) A Reconciliation between the audited and unaudite consolidation.	rements Pursuant to Rule 15c3-3. Requirements Under Rule 15c3-3. n of the Computation of Net Capital Under Rule 15c3-1 and the
	<ul> <li>(1) An Oath or Affirmation.</li> <li>(m) A copy of the SIPC Supplemental Report.</li> <li>(n) A report describing any material inadequacies found</li> <li>(o) Independent Auditors' Report on Internal Accounting</li> </ul>	d to exist or found to have existed since the date of the previous auding Control.

\*\*For conditions of confidential treatment of certain portions of this filing, see section 240.17a-5(e)(3).

A statement of financial condition has been filed for public use, please give this report confidential treatment.

# CAMBRIA CAPITAL, LLC STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2009

The report is filed in accordance with Rule 17a-5(e)(3) under the Securities Exchange Act of 1934 as a **PUBLIC DOCUMENT**.

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#### INDEPENDENT AUDITORS' REPORT

The Member of Cambria Capital, LLC

We have audited the accompanying statement of financial condition of Cambria Capital, LLC as of December 31, 2009. This financial statement is the responsibility of the Company's management. Our responsibility is to express an opinion on this financial statement based on our audit.

We conducted our audit in accordance with auditing standards generally accepted in the United States of America. Those standards require that we plan and perform the audit to obtain reasonable assurance about whether the statement of financial condition is free of material misstatement. An audit includes consideration of internal control over financial reporting as a basis for designing audit procedures that are appropriate in the circumstances, but not for the purpose of expressing an opinion on the effectiveness of the Company's internal control over financial reporting. Accordingly, we express no such opinion. An audit includes examining, on a test basis, evidence supporting the amounts and disclosures in the statement of financial condition. An audit also includes assessing the accounting principles used and significant estimates made by management, as well as evaluating the overall statement of financial condition presentation. We believe that our audit provides a reasonable basis for our opinion.

In our opinion, the statement of financial condition referred to above presents fairly, in all material respects, the financial position of Cambria Capital, LLC as of December 31, 2009 in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America.

Greenwood Village, Colorado February 10, 2010



# STATEMENT OF FINANCIAL CONDITION DECEMBER 31, 2009

## **ASSETS**

Cash	\$	207,993
Investment in securities (Note 1)		142,650
Commissions receivable		17,854
Deposit with clearing broker		25,000
Prepaid expenses		20,812
Other assets		17,868
Total assets	\$	432,177
LIABILITIES AND MEMBER'S EQUITY		
LIABILITIES:		
Due to Parent (Note 3)	\$	7,979
Accrued expenses (Note 3)		19,068
Total liabilities		27,047
COMMITMENTS AND CONTINGENCIES (Notes 3 and 4)		
MEMBER'S EQUITY (Note 2)	***************************************	405,130
Total liabilities and member's equity	<u>\$</u>	432,177

#### **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

#### NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES

#### Organization and Business

Cambria Capital, LLC (the "Company") was formed as a limited liability company on July 20, 2004 and commenced operations on May 12, 2005. The Company is a member of the Financial Industry Regulatory Authority ("FINRA") and is registered with the Securities and Exchange Commission as a licensed broker-dealer dealing mainly with securities and mutual funds. The Company's sole member is Cambria Asset Management, LLC.

#### Clearing Agreement

The Company, under Rule 15c3-3(k)(2)(ii), is exempt from the reserve and possession or control requirements of Rule 15c3-3 of the Securities and Exchange Commission. The Company does not carry or clear customer accounts. Accordingly, all customer transactions are executed and cleared on behalf of the Company by its clearing broker on a fully disclosed basis. The Company's agreement with its clearing broker provides that as clearing broker, that firm will make and keep such records of the transactions effected and cleared in the customer accounts as are customarily made and kept by a clearing broker pursuant to the requirements of Rules 17a-3 and 17a-4 of the Securities and Exchange Act of 1934, as amended (the "Act"). It also performs all services customarily incident thereto, including the preparation and distribution of customers' confirmations and statements and maintenance margin requirements under the Act and the rules of the Self Regulatory Organizations of which the Company is a member.

#### Revenue Recognition

The Company records securities transactions and related revenue and expenses on a trade date basis.

#### Valuation of Investments in Securities at Fair Value-Definition and Hierarchy

The Company values its investments in accordance with Accounting Standards Codification 820 - Fair Value Measurements ("ASC 820"). Under ASC 820, fair value is defined as the price that would be received to sell an asset or paid to transfer a liability (i.e., the "exit price") in an orderly transaction between market participants and the measurement date.

In determining fair value, the Company uses various valuation approaches. ASC 820 establishes a fair value hierarchy for inputs used in measuring fair value that maximizes the use of observable inputs and minimizes the use of unobservable inputs by requiring that the most observable inputs be used when available. Observable inputs are those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability based on market data obtained from sources independent of the Company. Unobservable inputs reflect the Company's assumption about the inputs market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability developed based on the best information available in the circumstances. The fair value hierarchy is categorized into three levels based on the inputs as follows:

#### NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT

(continued)

# NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (continued)

#### Valuation of Investments in Securities at Fair Value-Definition and Hierarchy (continued)

Level 1 - Valuations based on unadjusted quoted prices in active markets for identical assets or liabilities that the Company has the ability to access. Valuation adjustments and blockage discounts are not applied to Level 1 securities. Since valuations are based on quoted prices that are readily and regularly available in an active market, valuation of these securities does not entail a significant degree of judgment.

Level 2 - Valuations based on quoted prices in markets that are not active or for which all significant inputs are observable, either directly or indirectly.

Level 3 - Valuations based on inputs that are unobservable and significant to the overall fair value measurement.

The availability of valuation techniques and observable inputs can vary from security to security and is affected by a wide variety of factors, including the type of security, whether the security is new and not yet established in the marketplace, and other characteristics particular to the transaction. To the extent that valuation is based on models or inputs that are less observable or unobservable in the market, the determination of fair value requires more judgment. Those estimated values do not necessarily represent the amounts that may be ultimately realized due to the occurrence of future circumstances that cannot be reasonably determined.

Because of the inherent uncertainty of valuation, those estimated values may be materially higher or lower than the values that would have been used had a ready market for the securities existed. Accordingly, the degree of judgment exercised by the Company in determining fair value is greatest for securities categorized in Level 3. In certain cases, the inputs used to measure fair value may fall into different levels of the fair value hierarchy. In such cases, for disclosure purposes, the level in the fair value hierarchy within which the fair value measurement falls in its entirety is determined by the lowest level input that is significant to the fair value measurement.

Fair value is a market-based measure considered from the perspective of a market participant rather than an entity-specific measure. Therefore, even when market assumptions are not readily available, the Company's own assumptions are set to reflect those that market participants would use in pricing the asset or liability at the measurement date. The Company uses prices and inputs that are current as of the measurement date, including during periods of market dislocation. In periods of market dislocation, the observability of prices and inputs may be reduced for many securities. This condition could cause a security to be reclassified to a lower level within the fair value hierarchy.

The Company values investments in securities that are freely tradable and are listed on a national securities exchange or reported on the NASDAQ national market at their last sales price as of the last business day of the year.

#### **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

(continued)

# NOTE 1 - ORGANIZATION AND SUMMARY OF SIGNIFICANT ACCOUNTING POLICIES (concluded)

## Valuation of Investments in Securities at Fair Value-Definition and Hierarchy (concluded)

The Company's assets recorded at fair value have been categorized based upon a fair value hierarchy in accordance with ASC 820. See Note 1 for a disclosure on the Company's policies.

The following table presents information about the Company's assets measured at fair value as of December 31, 2009:

	Quoted Prices in Active Markets for Identical Assets (Level 1)	Significant Other Observable Inputs (Level 2)	Significant Unobservable Inputs (Level 3)	Balance as of December 31, 2009
Assets				
Investments in securities, at fair value	<b>\$</b> 142,650	\$ <u> </u>	\$ -	\$ 142,650

#### **Income Taxes**

The Company is not considered a separate taxable entity for tax purposes. All income is reported on the sole member's tax return.

#### Use of Estimates

The preparation of financial statements in conformity with accounting principles generally accepted in the United States of America requires management to make estimates and assumptions that affect the reported amounts of assets and liabilities and disclosure of contingent assets and liabilities at the date of the financial statements and the reported amounts of revenues and expenses during the reporting period. Actual results could differ from those estimates.

### NOTE 2 - NET CAPITAL REQUIREMENTS

Pursuant to the net capital provisions of Rule 15c3-1 of the Securities Exchange Act of 1934, the Company is required to maintain a minimum net capital, as defined under such provisions. At December 31, 2009, the Company had net capital and net capital requirements of \$329,151 and \$50,000, respectively. The Company's net capital ratio (aggregate indebtedness to net capital) was 0.08 to 1. According to Rule 15c3-1, the Company's net capital ratio shall not exceed 15 to 1.

#### **NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENT**

(concluded)

#### NOTE 3 - RELATED PARTY TRANSACTIONS

The Company has a management agreement with its sole member whereby the Company is provided office space and administrative support for a monthly fee. The Company paid \$232,423 during the year ended December 31, 2009 to its sole member for these services and at December 31, 2009 had a payable to its parent of \$7,979.

# NOTE 4 - FINANCIAL INSTRUMENTS, OFF-BALANCE SHEET RISKS AND CONTINGENCIES

In the normal course of business, the Company's activities through its clearing broker involve the execution, settlement and financing of various customer securities transactions. These activities may expose the Company to off-balance sheet risk. In the event a customer fails to satisfy its obligations, the Company may be required to purchase or sell financial instruments at prevailing market prices in order to fulfill the customer's obligations.

In addition, the Company bears the risk of financial failure by its clearing broker. If the clearing broker should cease doing business, the Company's receivable and deposit from this clearing broker could be subject to forfeiture. The Company also maintains its cash balances in different financial institutions, which at times may exceed federally insured limits. As of December 31, 2009, the Company held no cash in excess of the federally insured limit. The Company has not experienced any losses in such accounts and believes it is not exposed to any significant credit risk on cash and cash equivalents.

The Company's financial instruments, including cash, receivables, deposits, other assets and accrued expenses are carried at amounts that approximate fair value due to the short-term nature of those instruments.

#### NOTE 5 - SUBSEQUENT EVENTS

The Company has performed an evaluation of subsequent events through February 10, 2010, which is the date the financial statements were available to be issued. The evaluation did not result in any subsequent events that required disclosures and/or adjustments.